

XXVII Congresso Italiano della Fibrosi Cistica
XVII Congresso Nazionale della Società Italiana per lo studio della Fibrosi Cistica



***Detection and functional characterization
of an ALU insertion in the CFTR gene***

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UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI

FEDERICO II

Cystic Fibrosis molecular diagnosis at C.E.I.N.G.E.

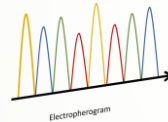
1st level

Frequent mutations
(Reverse Dot Blot)



2nd level

Single Nucleotide Variations
(Sanger sequencing)

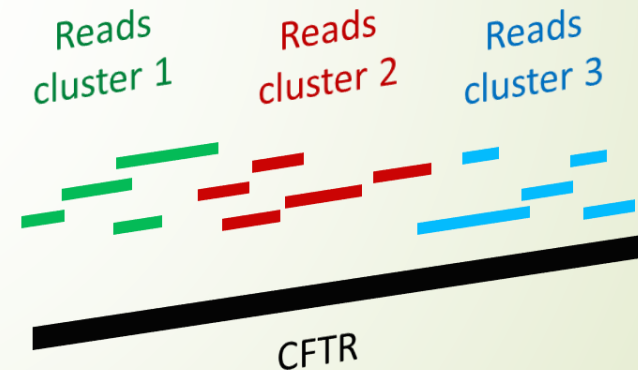


3rd level

Macro-deletions
(Reverse Dot Blot)



Today, the NGS analysis, based on the complete sequencing of the *CFTR* exons and regulatory regions, allows to detect both single-nucleotide variation (SNV) and copy number variation (CNV).



The *CFTR* genetic testing strategy was classically performed step by step.



NGS Technologies

Pros

- Cost effective
- Time saving
- Easy-to-use commercial kits
- Capability to process a large number of samples in parallel

Cons

- Short read lengths
- Need of sufficient coverage
- Big amount of data
- Time-consuming interpretation of data

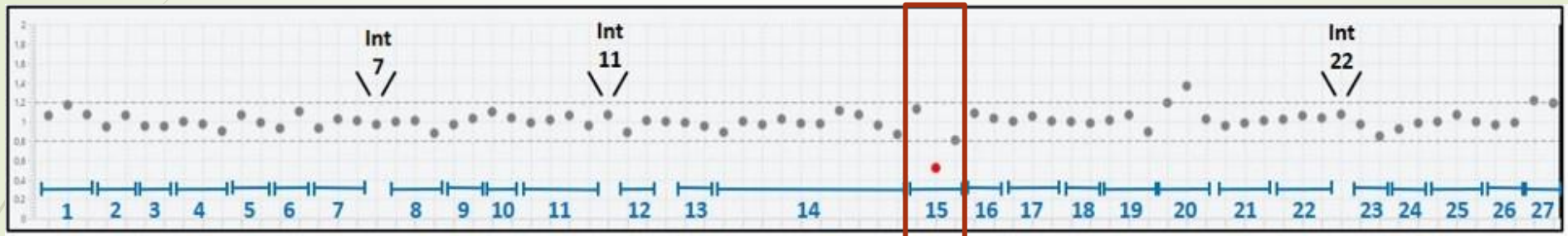
The analysis of data is a real challenge and requires a multidisciplinary comparison to have a correct interpretation of the results.



Case Report

Step 1. NGS

Exons



NGS output

gtactgtcttattgtaatagccataattctttattcagGAGTGCTTTTTTGATGATATGGAGAGCATACCAGCAGTGACTACATGGAACACATACCTTCGATATATTACTGTCCACAAGAGCTTAATTT

Exon15

Amplicon 1

Amplicon 2

TTGTGCTAATTTGGTGCTTAGTAATTTTCTGGCAGAGgtaagaatgttctattgtaaagtattactggatttaaagttaa

Exon15

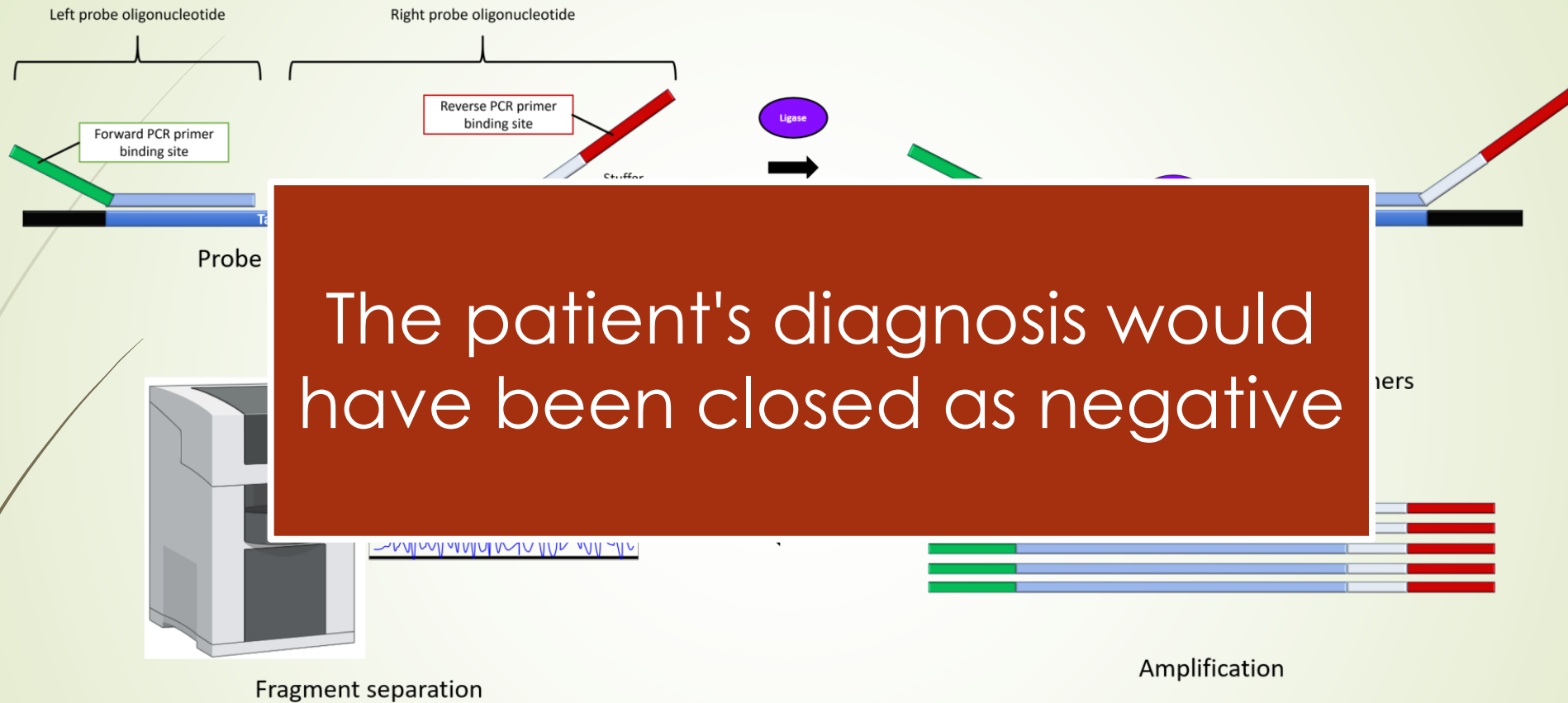
Amplicon 2

Amplicon 3

The software showed a score warning at the level of the amplicon 2 of exon 15, thus suggesting a possible deletion.

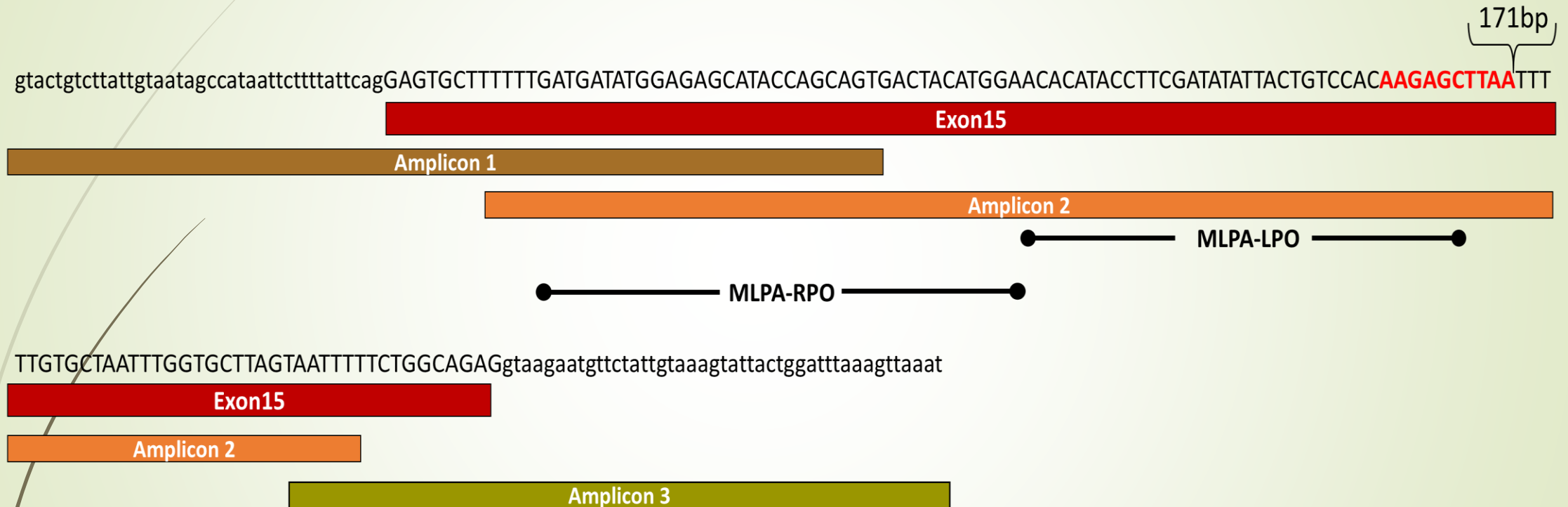


Step 2. MLPA



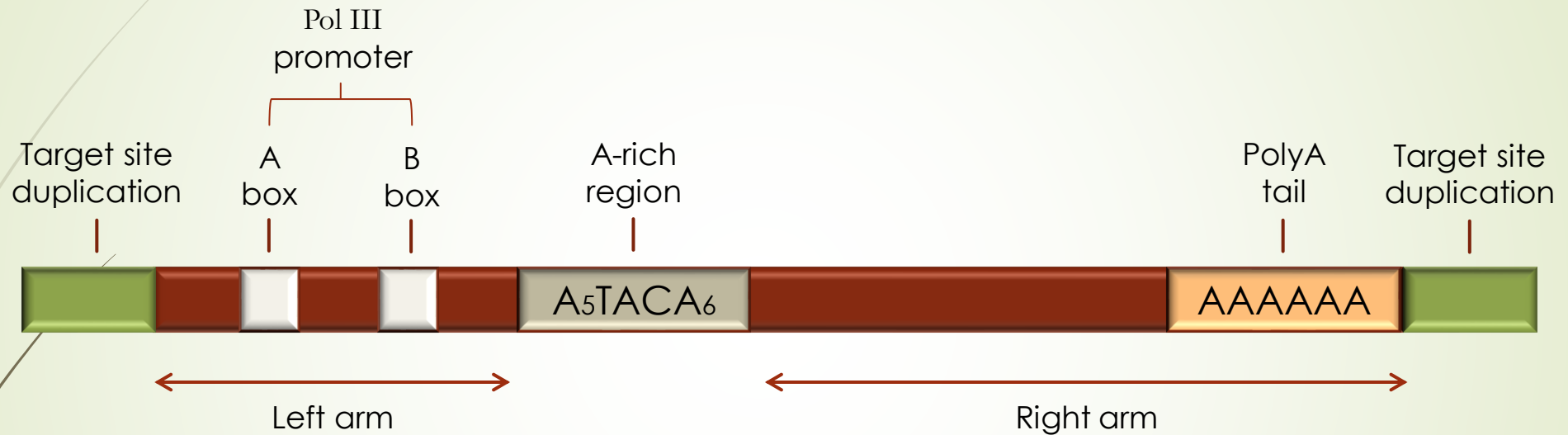
MLPA analysis did not show any deletion at the level of exon 15 of the *CFTR* gene.

Why we couldn't see any insertion?



The insertion falls downstream of the target binding site of the MLPA-probes.

Alu elements



Alu elements are short interspersed elements (SINEs) of approximately 300 nucleotides in length. Despite their being genetically functionless, recent findings suggest that Alu elements may affect gene structures, protein sequences, splicing motifs and expression patterns.

Alu in the CFTR gene

Detection of two *Alu* insertions in the *CFTR* gene

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Marie-Pierre Audrézet ^{a,f}, Claude Férec ^{a,b,c,f}

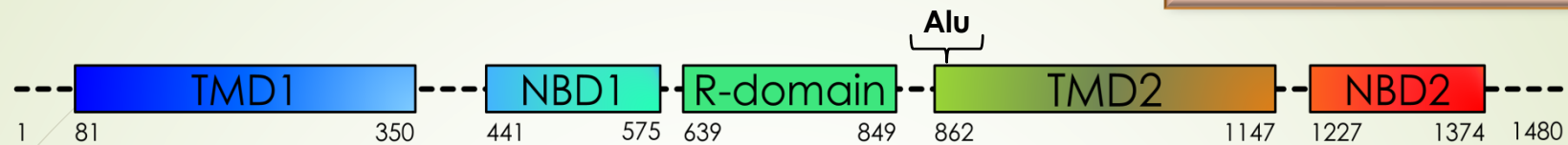
Published in 2008

	Integration site	Alu sub-family	Lenght	Lenght of Poly(A) tail	Orientation of insertion	Size of target site duplication
#1	Exon 18	Y	103bp	57bp	Antisense	18bp
#2	Exon 20	Ya5	337bp	56bp	Sense	19bp
#3	Exon 15	Yb9	171bp	53bp	Antisense	10bp

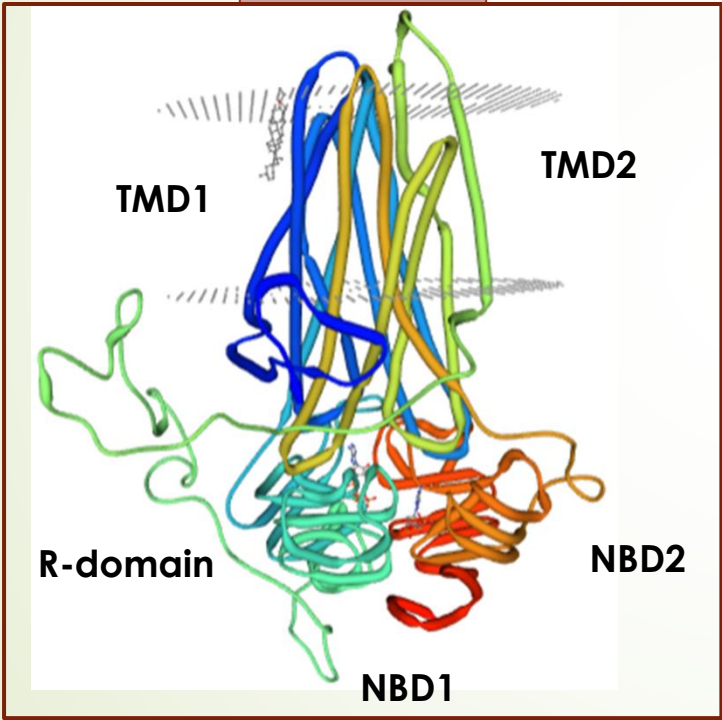
We identified the 3rd *Alu* insertion in the *CFTR* gene.



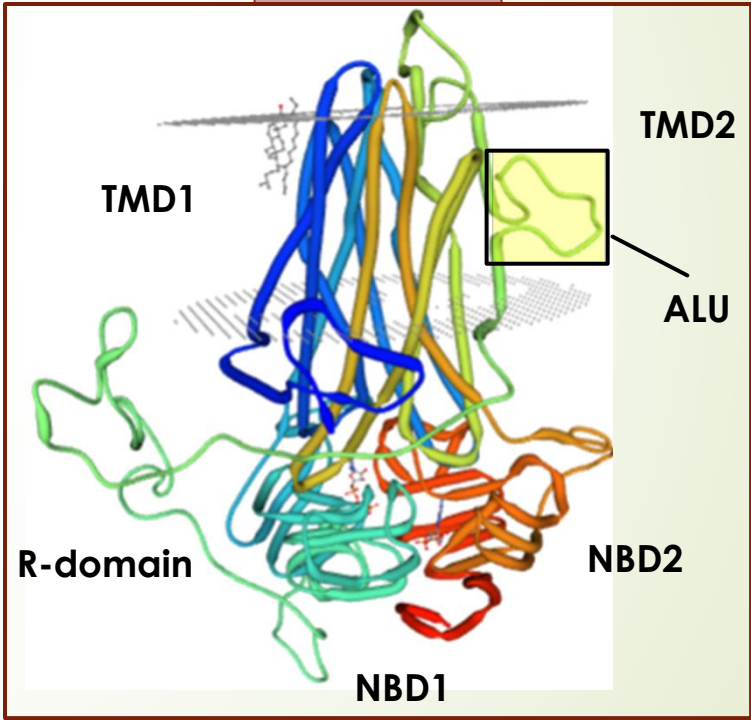
Step 5. *In silico* prediction



CFTR WT



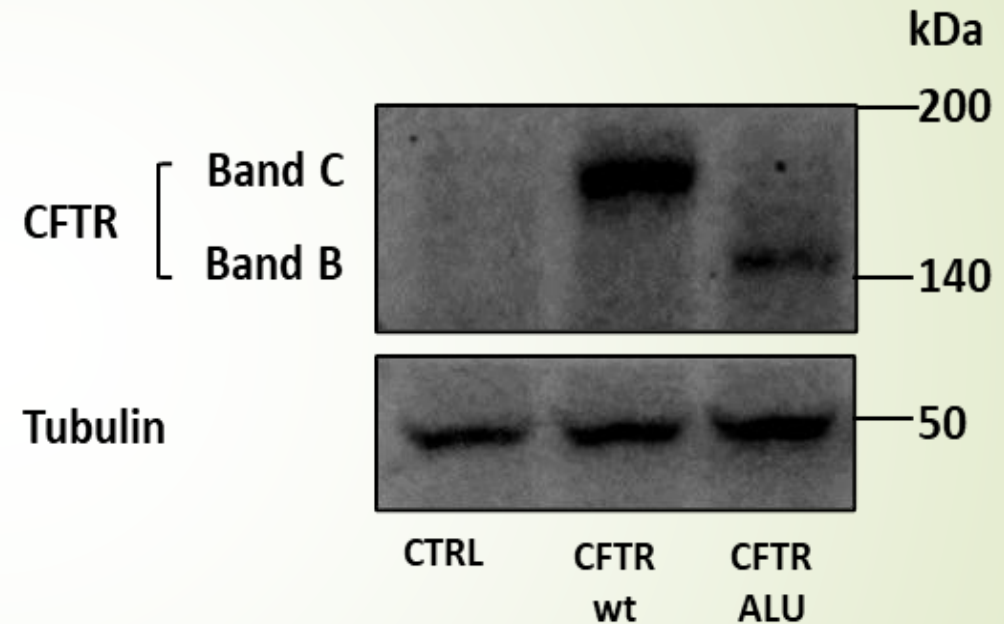
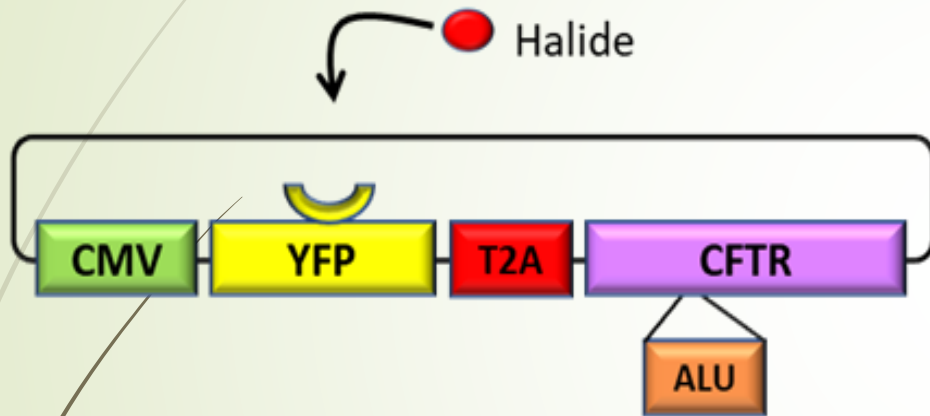
CFTR ALU



Protein structure modelling performed by Swiss-model.

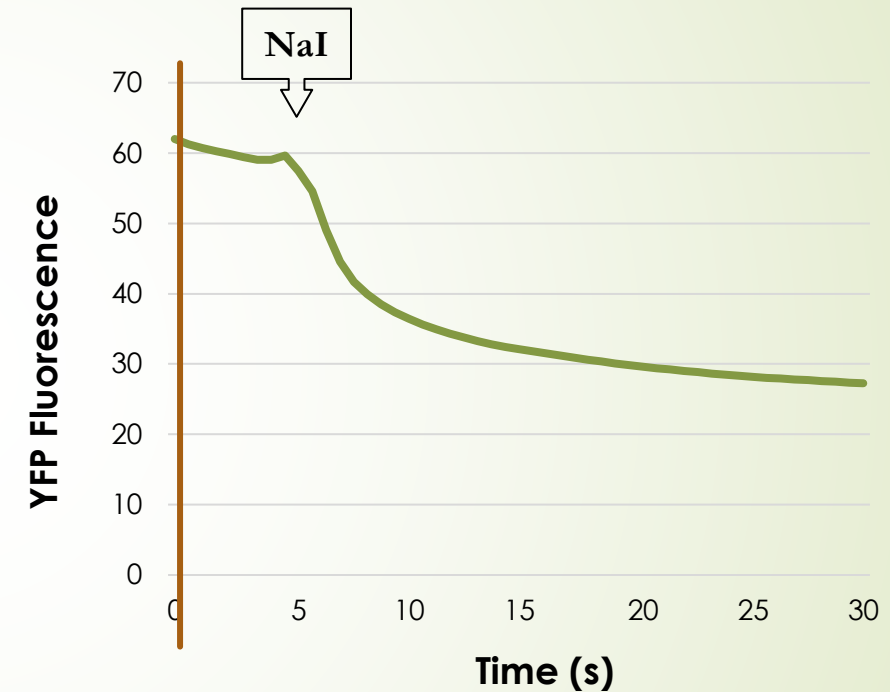
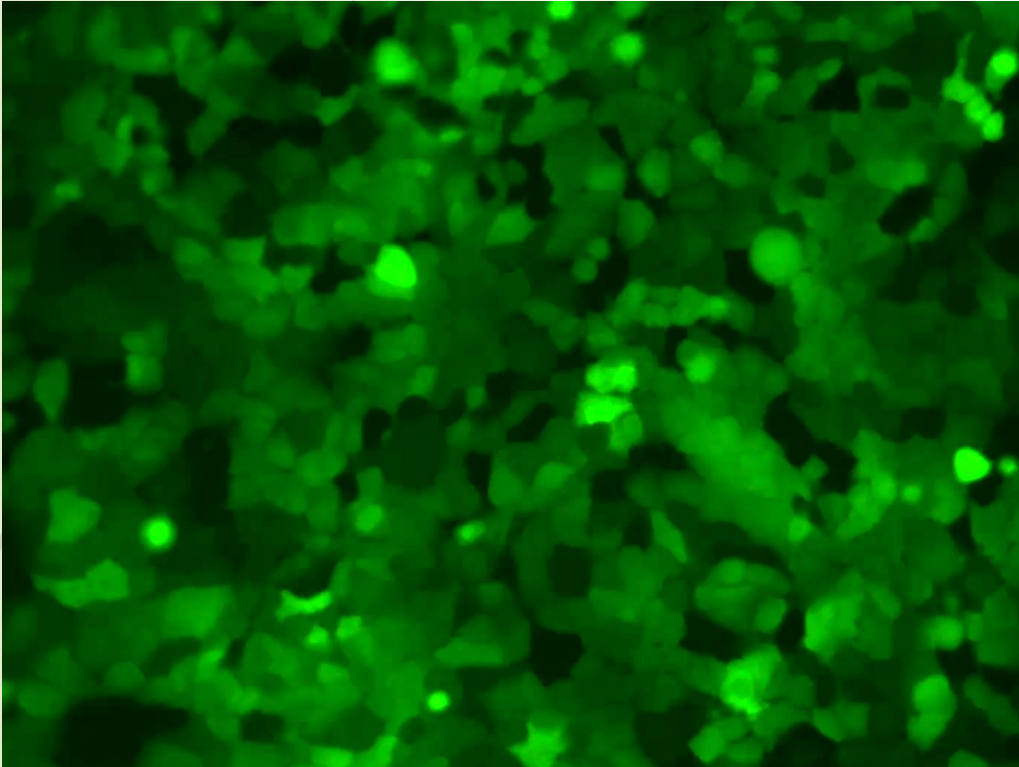


Step 6. Molecular characterization



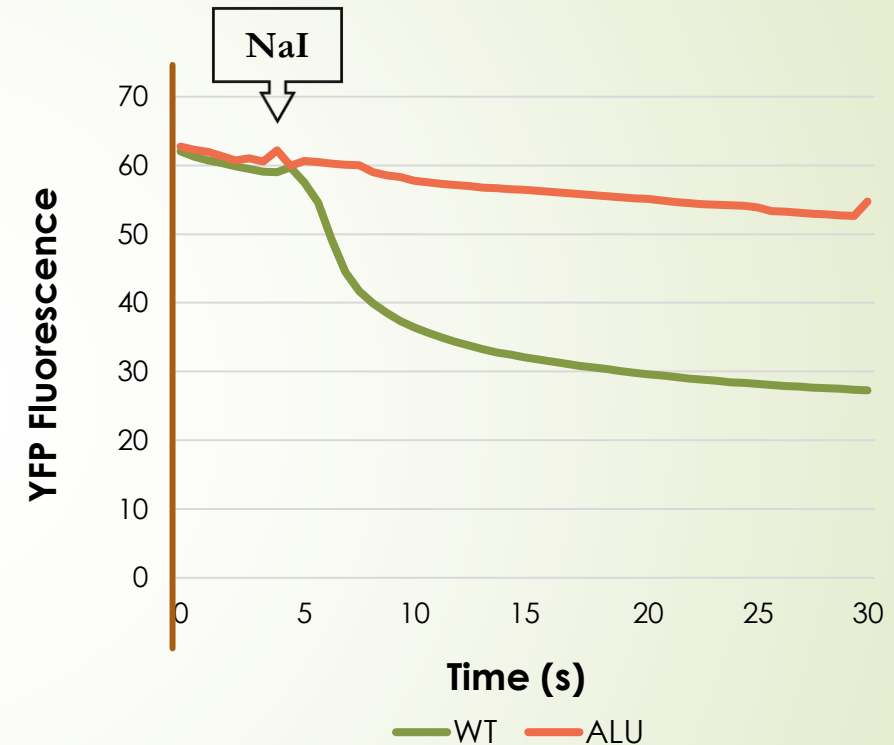
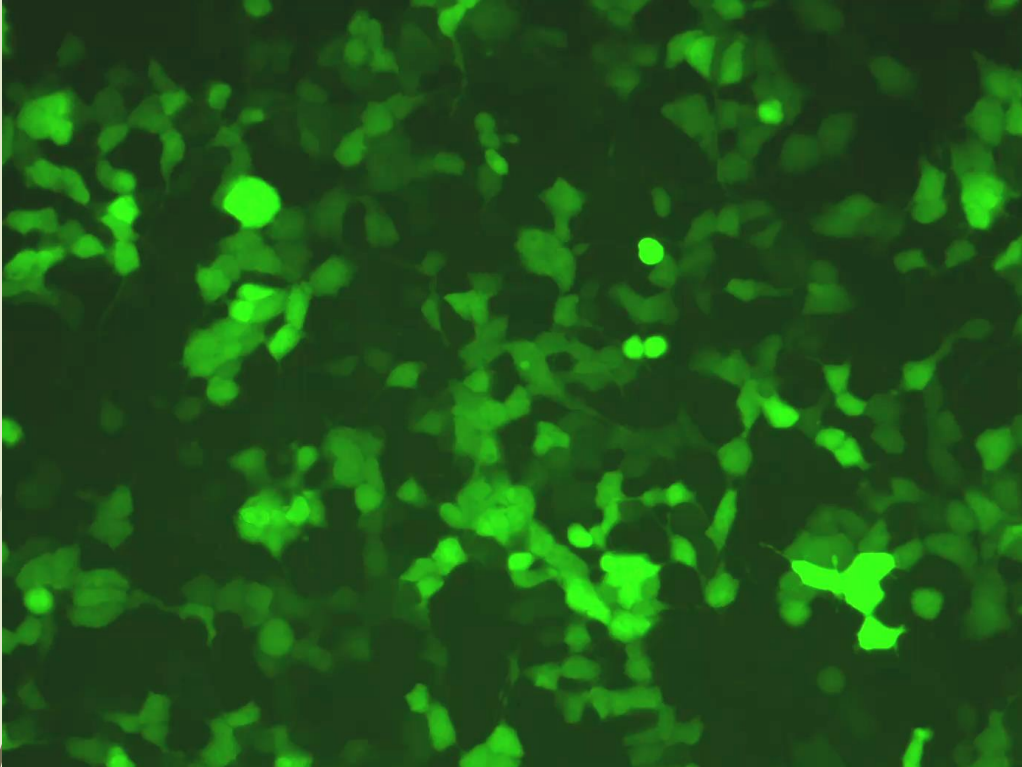
Western Blot analysis showed that only an immature form of CFTR channel could be found in the cells when the Alu insertion is present.

Step 7. Functional characterization



In the presence of high extracellular concentration of iodide (I^-), and only if CFTR is present at the membrane and gating, I^- can enter the cell and quench YFP fluorescence.

Step 7. Functional characterization



The functional analysis, based on halide-sensitive YFP assay, revealed that the CFTR-ALU protein is unable to function as chloride channel.

Conclusions

- Although NGS has represented a revolution in DNA sequencing, making it possible to process a large number of samples in parallel and detect the most common CF mutations in one reaction, the NGS results need to be carefully interpreted and corroborated by multidisciplinary approaches to have a correct genetic analysis.
- Functional studies play a fundamental role in the Cystic Fibrosis theratyping and personalized medicine.



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